

papers.

century?

served?

America?

first English?

and by whom?

the 15th century?

THIRD PAPER-JAN. 19.

FOURTH PAPER-JAN. 26.

1. What were the great inventions of the 15th

2. Who were the inventors, and which invention

FIFTH PAPER-FEB. 2.

1. Who were the great painters and sculptors of

2. What were their great works, and where pre-

SIXTH PAPER-FEB. 9.

2. Where was the first Spanish colony planted in

3. Where the first Dutch colony? Where the

SEVENTH PAPER-FEB. 16.

the growth and development of the country?

1. Which American Colony contributed most to

2. Which led in literature and science? In edu-

3. When was slavery introduced into America,

PRIZES FOR PAPERS.

Prizes will be given for the first and second best

papers upon any of the papers outlined. Put on

your thinking-caps, C. C. and Guards, and send on

10 days before the date they are called for, to Kate

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

THE PRIZE WINNER.

covery" of Christopher Columbus, and facts con-

SPAIN IN THE 15th CENTURY.

One of the questions asked in connection with

the second paper of the C. C. Columbian series

was: What great changes were going on in Spain

Spain was for centuries noted for the splendid

Moors, the descendants of an Arab colony that

North Africa in 711. They built up a splendid

kingdom, and agriculture, commerce, science and

art flourished, while their literary institutions be-

came so famous that they were frequented by

The Jews became very prosperous, and it was in

highest development. The language and cus-

toms of the Moors became predominant; the

In the 11th century the Moorish power, weak-

ened by internal dissensions, began to decay, and

the Christians to gain in power. For nearly four

centuries the country was a great fencing-school

of war and romance, until Ferdinand and Isabella

ascended a united Kingdom less than a score of

Christianity had gained the ascendency and the

Crown, fearing an alliance of the Moors and Jews.

began a conquest of inquisition and extermination.

The Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492, and

the Moors in 1500, though many evaded the general

fate by embracing the Christian religion and de-

The number burned by the inquisition between

The expulsion of the Jews and Moors and the

discovery of America by Columbus, and the subse-

quent occupation of large portions of North, Cen-

tral and South America, soon raised Spain to a

front rank among the powers of the earth. But in

the end the expeditions to America and the ex-

Spain, and the whole country plunged again into

There is no doubt but that Ferdinand and Isa-

bella expected great returns in gold and treasure

The extreme measures employed by Spain, as

by the Christian Church elsewhere, caused a great

America; Melancthon, born 1497, and John Calvin,

COLUMBUS'S SECOND VOYAGE.

nequisitions. The Pope, from his supreme author-

faith and a vast acquisition of empire to the Church.

He assured the Pope that it did not in the least

interfere with the possessions ceded to Portugal.

So he supplicated his Holiness to issue a bull,

in those parts, artfully intimating his dertermina-

Accordingly, a bull was issued, dated May 2,

famous line of demarcation, by which the posses-

sion of Spain and Portugal were thought to be

In the meantime, without waiting for the sanc-

tion of the Court of Rome, the utmost exertions

were made by the Spanish Sovereigns to fit out

A SECOND EXPEDITION.

An extraordinary degree of excitement prevailed

regarding this expedition. The most extravagant fancies were entertained with regard to the New

World, Some of the people regarded it as a region

of unappropriated wealth, where the rivers roiled

over golden sands, and the mountains teemed with

ems and precious metals, and the shores of the

Others and loftier visions. It was a romantic

and stirring age, and the wars with the Moors

being over, and hostilities with the French being

To these the New World presented a vast field

or enterprise and adventure; to others this ex-

what the decision might be.

clearly and permanently defined.

ocean were sown with pearls.

In the midst of the rejoicings over the discovery

internal broils and conflicts with foreign powers.

1483 and 1506 was 8,800 under Torquemada, and

claring allegiance to the Church and the Crown.

1,664 under Deza; total 10,464.

Christian students from all parts of Europe.

allowed the free exercise of their religion.

at the time Columbus discovered America?

lumbus discovered America?

the chief occupation of the people?

3. In what kind of houses did they live?

4. What kind of a town was London?

had the greatest effect upon the world?

while living? If so, by whom?

cation and human progress?

B. Sherwood, Canton, O.

let us make the most of it.

1. How did America get its name?

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Buggestions That Are Well Worth Following Out.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING. Pick over and wash three-quarters of a cup of pearl tapioca. Pour one quart of boiling water over it and cook in a double boiler until trausparent; stir often, and add half a teaspoonful of alt. Core and pare seven appies. Put them in a baking-dish and fill the cores with sugar and little lemon juice. Pour the taploca over them and bake till the apples are very soft. Serve hot or cold with sugar and cream. A delicious variation may be made by using pears or quinces.

NICE COLD MEAT.

DEAR H. H.: Rolled flank of beef is very good prepared in the following way: Get four or five pounds of the flank, wipe and remove the skin. embrane, and extra fat. Pound and trim until of uniform thickness. Make a stuffing with one cup of cracker crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of finechopped salt pork, half a teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful each of thyme and sage, half a saltspoonful of pepper, one tenspoonful of chopped onion, and one egg; moisten with hot water unti soft enough to spread over the meat; roll over and sew securely. Wrap a cloth around it and simmer six hours in boiling water, or until tender. Remove the cloth, press it, and when cold remove the threads. Serve cold cut in thin slices,-Mary

ONE-EGG CAKE. DEAR H. H.: An easy and cheap cake for supper Is the following: Half cup butter, creamed; one cup sugar; one egg, beaten light; one cup milk, two cups flour, half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonfu cream of tartar, one teaspoonful vanilla,-Florence

POTATO CROQUETTES.

One pint of hot mashed potatoes, one tablespoon ful of butter, half a salt-spoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of salt, a taste of onion, and the yolk of one egg. Mix all but the egg and beat until very light. When slightly cool add the yolk of the egg and mix well. Rub through a sieve and add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Shape into ooth, round balls, then into rolls. Roll in fine bread crumbs, then dip in beaten egg, then roll in | your articles at once. All articles should be mailed crumbs again. Fry in smoking-hot lard.



S. ESTELE MILLER. S. Estele Miller, Cheshire, O., was born Dec. 17. 1864. He taught school six years, and is now pastor of Chesinire Circuit. Ohio Conference, M. E. Church. He united with the C. C. in 1891,

> -EDITOR'S CHAT.

Danger of Distrust in Ourselves and Value of Self-Confidence.

Undue sensitiveness and a too lowly estimate of one's own powers is as much to be regretted as self-conceit and a too exalted opinion of one's own

Indeed, the man possessed of the latter qualities is often the most successful, as the world measures success. Many a man whom you would take to | years before Columbus discovered America. be ambitious, pushing and self-confident, is ever pressed with a sad conviction of his own inferiority. and by it is dwarfed and never attains his ideals. Undue humility, perhaps even befitting humility, holds a man back sadly in the race of life,

A story is told of a Scottish villager who prayed daily and fervently for a better opinion of himself. He realized that a firm conviction of his own talents and abilities was of great importance in this world.

Often the man with the greatest ability, but who estimates immself humbly, will shrink aside and let the man with greater as-urance and less desert step before him. If we expect others to estimate us highly, then we must put a high estimate upon ourselve. Not very many people will take the trouble to seek and to draw out the modest merit | pulsion of the Jews and Moors, constituting a large that keeps itself in the shade. The energetic, sue part of the industrial and commercial classes, cessful prople of this world are too busy in push- proved a fatal blow to the flourishing industry of ing, each for himself, to have time to boost up

own place by this world. It will aften be found that people who assume a great deal are not infrequently taken at their own | from the Columbus expeditions with which to rewant and never let a chance go by, and though the Jews and Moors, and establish themselves as ent from what he expected, for he was treated with they may meet with rebuffs they sometimes make | guardians of the Christian faith, a successful venture.

others. Each must make his own way and his

Self-confidence and assurance often succeed where real worth and ability fail, Many people | quickening of Protestant thought. The direct do not succeed in this world because they are fruits were borne in the 16th century, the leading ready to believe that if it is God's will that they reformers being Martin Luther, born 1483, who gain such a prize, it will come their way without | was nine years old when Columbus discovered their pushing. This is a mistake.

Suppose the same reasoning be applied to your dinner. Suppose you sit still and say: "If I am to of the Reformation. have dinner to-day, it will come without any effort of mine, so here I will wait." Is not that absurd? And yet that is what many a of the New World, the Spanish Sovereigns lost no

good man practically says about the place he is to | time in taking every measure to secure their new occupy in this world. The Lord helps those who help themselves, and ity over temporal things as Christ's vicar on

the more we do for ourselves the more help we earth, was supposed to have the right to dispose of

all heathen lands to such Christian potentates as God's Providence, which orders all things, should | would undertake to bring them under the rule of be used to help us to be resigned after we have the Church. doing our best.

PRIVATIONS FOR ART'S SAKE. Our greatest musicians made practical failures of their lives and lived in poverty and privation, because they were over-sensitive and lacked the confidence to push and persevere until their works were recognized. Beethoven, the sublimest musician of ages, died in obscurity and poverty, because of his shrinking and timid nature, and not until his death were his grand compositions appreciated, while musicians of less genius and more assurance were being courted and toasted. There are hundreds and hundreds of examples that could be used to illustrate the lack of self-confidence. Then, let us cultivate confidence in ourselves, and if we trust

ourselves others will trust us. But let us base our confidence on merit, which alone is enduring and leads to high rewards. SELECT NEW-YEAR EHYMLS. A year that's new,

A sky tlint's blue, A brow that's bright

And a tongue that's true-Merrily these will bear you on, Though pudding be scanty and plums be none. Bring me a rose and bring me a ring.

And bring me a little plum-cake, my dearle. The old year's out, and the new year's in, And we must have something to make us cheery. Poke up the fire, higher and higher,

Light me the candles, and draw me the curtain Old Jack Frost may hunt till be's lost, But he never will find the way in, that's certain.

> ---C. C. COLUMBIAN CIRCLE.

Second Voyage of Columbus and Papers for the Coming Course.

les and send on their papers for the prizes offered pedition was the commencement of a new series for Columbian topics? of crusades surpassing in extent and splendor the The prize winner to-day gives a review of the

Will not the C. C.'s brush up their history stud-

No one was allowed to trade with, or to form an establishment, in any of the newly-discovered lands without permission from the Sovereigns, Columbus, or Fonseca.

Finally, a royal order was given that all ships in this expedition. Columbus and Fonseca were author zed to purchase any vessels they might think suitable, or to take them by force if refused, paying what they considered a reasonable price. They also had the right to compel not merely mariners, but any officer whatever to embark on the fleet, on a reasonable salary. To provide for the expenses of the expedition

arch of the Indians. He enjoyed the perpetual,

though unmerited, favor of the Sovereigns, and held control of Indian affairs for 30 years. He was

malignant and vindictive, and in the gratification of his private resentments not only heaped wrongs

and sorrows upon the most illustrious of the early

discoverers, but frequently impeded the progress

of their enterprises to the detriment of the Crown. To assist Fonseca, Francisco Pinelo was associ-

ated with him as Treasurer, and Juan de Soria as

Comptroller. Their office for the transaction of In-

dian affairs was at Seville. A custom-house for this

then a correspondent office was ordered to be opened in Hispaniola, under the direction of Co-

two-thirds of the Church tithes were placed at the disposal of Pinelo. This was not sufficient, and the rest was raised in various ways. The military life. Following are the topics outlined for future stores which had accumulated during the war with the Moors furnished a great part of the supplies. Owing to the interference of the Court of Portugal, Ferdinand was extremely anxious for the departure of this expedition. A royal game of diplo 1. What was the condition of England when Comacy was played between the two monarchs, of which Ferdinand was master. 2. Who was the ruling Sovereign and what was Columbus, at the urgent request of Ferdinand and Isabella, hastened to Seville early in June, and, aided by Fonseca and Soria, soon had a fleet of 17 vessels, large and small, prepared. As the

> CONVERSION OF THE HEATHEN was professed to be the grand object of the voyage, 12 zeolous ecclesiastics were chosen to accompany the expedition. One of these, Bernardo Buyl, was appointed by the Pope his apostolical vicar for the New World. This pious mission was provided with all things necessary for the dignified performance of its functions. Columbus was ordered to inflict signal punishment on all Spaniards who should be guilty of outrage and injustice toward the Indians.

The number of persons permitted to embark had been limited to 1,000. But so many volunteered to enlist without pay that the number in 3. Did Columbus ever have his portrait painted creased to 1,200. Some contrived to embark by stealth, so that eventually 1,500 sailed. 4. Where is St. Peter's, and who were its decora-Before sunrise on the 25th of September, 1493, the fleet, consisting of three large ships and 14 | though of French descent, she loves the Stars and caravels, was under way. Those who sailed were regarded by the populace with envy, as favored mortals bound to golden regions and happy climes where nothing but wealth and delights awaited

They arrived at Hispaniola on the 22d of No vember, having discovered the CARIBBEE ISLANDS.

The greatest animation prevailed throughout the armada at the thought of arriving so soon at the end of their voyage, while those who had accompanied Columbus on the former expedition looked forward to meeting with the comrades they had On the evening of the 27th of November they

anchored opposite the harbor of La Navidad. It was too dark to distinguish objects, and Columbus ordered two signal-guns to be fired. There was no response, and fear and anxiety filled the hearts of all on board. About midnight a number of Indians came and inquired for the Admiral. They told him that several of the Spaniards had died of sickness, some had been killed in quarrels among themselves, and others had removed to a different part of the island. Melancholy as were these tidings, they relieved Columbus from the painful suspicion of treachery

Every member of the C. C. is urged to send on on the part of Guacanagari and people, in whom ms of news concerning the coming World's hingtened to Fair; special features of the exhibits, of depart- the place where the fortress had been erected. They found it burned and demolished. Further ments, and so on. If you see an interesting meninvestigation was made the following day. Evition make a note of it, and send it along for others dences were found to prove that the fortress had to enjoy. This is an age of education and research; en plundered by the Indians in the vicinity, while, on the other hand, the village of Guacanagari was a heap of ruins, showing that he was involved in the same disaster as the garrison. The "Martha Washington Cook Book" has been Finally, a few of the Indians ventured to come issued to Miss Jennie Burns, Canton, O., for her to the ship. By aid of an interpreter the story of the garrison was learned. excellent paper on "The Second Voyage of Dis-

As soon as Columbus had left the little settlement, they threw off all authority and restraint, nected with the closing life of the great discoverer. Even all precautions about remaining together were forgotten. As the result of a quarrel, two of the Spaniards who aspired to authority, with nine of their adherents and some women, set off for the mountains of Cibao, expecting to gain immense wealth. These mountains were in the possession of Cauuaho, a Carib by birth. No sooner did these Spaniards appear in his dominion than he put them to death. He then assembled his subjects, and achievements of the Spanish Mahomtans, or traversing the forests with great secreey arrived in the vicinity of La Navidad without being dis covered. In the dead of night he set upon the took possession of the country, coming over from place and set fire to the fortress and village. Guacanagari and subjects fought faithfully in defense of their guests, but were defeated. The misfortunes which had befallen the Span-

jards, both by sea and land, in this vicinity, threw a goom on the place, and Columbus searched for a more favorable spot for the projected colony, his place was found about 10 leagues east of Monte Spain that medigval Hebrew literature attained its Christi, Here they disembarked and went to work with great enthusiasm, founding the FIRST CHRISTIAN CITY

Christians were refused political rights, but were of the New World, to which Columbus gave the name of Isabella. It was necessary to send some ships back to Spain after they had discharged their cargoes, but there was no gold nor precious merchandize to send back, as they had hoped. So the interior of the island was explored. The result of this exploration was the finding of the golden mountains of Cibao, as they all thought. Columbus sent home specimens of gold and all fruits and plants which appeared to be valuable. He wrote glowing letters describing the country, and expressed his hope of soon being able to send abundant shipments of gold, spices and precious drugs. When the fleet arrived in Europe, the tidings it brought kept up the popular excitement, while sanguine expectations were being indulged in in Europe,

MURMURING AND SEDITION began to prevail among the colonists. To quiet these murmurs Columbus took with him every person in health that could be spared from the settlement and started to explore the country, expecting to establish a post in the vicinity of the miles. Choosing a situation in a neighborhood which seemed to abound in mines, Cotumbus began to build the fortress of St. Thomas. When it was nearly completed he returned to Isabella. Here he found famine, sickness and great murmurings against his authority. He was desirous of departing on a voyage to Cuba, but before sailing it was necessary to place the affairs of the island in a state to insure tranquility. He finally got matters arranged, and set sail on the 24th of April, 1494. This exploration was made, occupying five months. After his return to Isabella, Columbus prepared to go back to Sp Xn. He sailed on the 10th of March, 1496, taking with him 225 passengers, and reached Cadiz on the 11th of June. Either considering himself in disgrace with the Sovereigns or having made a penitential vow. Columbus appeared clad in the habit of a Franciscan estimate of themselves. They ask for what they plenish their exchequer, conduct their wars against monk. His reception by the Sovereigns was differ-

distinguished favor. THOUGHT IT WAS ASIA. When exploring the coast of Cuba, Columbus thought be had discovered a vast and unappropri ated region of Asia. So now be asked for six ships to be put under his command to make the voyage and take possession. The Sovereigns promised these, but other matters took their attention, and the affair was delayed until the Spring of 1497. when Isabella found leisure to enter into his born 1509. The history of these men is the history schemes. To her he was indebted for all assistas Ferdinand began to look coldly on him and Fonseca, who had full charge of affairs of the Indies, was his implacable enemy. While Isabella did all in her power, one thing after another delayed the expedition until it was May, 1498, before Columbus started on his third voyage of discovery. On this voyage he discovered an island, to which he gave the name of La Trinidad. A little later he discovered land, to which he gave the name of La Isla Santa, little imagining that he now, for the first time, beheld the continent. Suffering from ill health, Columbus resolved to go to Isabella to recuperate. But a new scene of trouble opened upon him, destined to affect all his future fortunes. Alexander the Sixth had recently been elevated After he had departed for Europe, in 1496, his to the papal chair. He is represented as being able brother had proceeded to follow out his instructions regarding the establishment of a fortress in and politic, while being accused of every vice and crime that could disgrace humanity. Ferdinand sence Roldan, a Spaniard, raised by Columbus from was well aware of his character, and undertook to obscurity to a position of honor, by instructing manage him accordingly. He sent ambassadors to that Columbus was in disgrace, excited a rebellion, It was arranged to assassinate the Adelantado, but him announcing the discovery as a triumph of the ortunately this was prevented by an accident, The conspiracy grew until the affairs of the island were in a lamentable condition. Supplies were failing, but finally at a critical moment two ships arrived with troops and provisions. The word was brought that Columbus was in high favor granting to the Crown of Castile dominion of all at Court, which news struck terror into the hearts of | Loyally-Marguerite Baker, Millwood, O. those lands, and such others as might be discovered the rebellious party. When Columbus returned and found affairs in this state, he issued a proclama tion approving of what his brother had done, and tion to maintain possession of them no matter denouncing Roldan and his associates. 1493, investing the Spanish Sovereigns with the right of possession under the condition of planting and propagating the Christian faith. On the following day another bull was issued, containing the

While Columbus had been involved in a series of difficulties at Hispaniola, his enemies had been suc cessful in undermining his reputation at the Court of Spain. Fonsecs, his bitter enemy, was untiring in his efforts to prejudice Ferdinand. The result of all this enmity was the sending of Botadilla to investigate the conduct of Columbus. Instead of making an impartial inquiry, he acted as though he had been sent to degrade the Admiral, taking up his residence in his house, seizing his gold plate, arms, jewels, etc., and so on, and doing all he could to gain the favor of the people and turn them against Columbus. Finally, he was arrested, thrown in prison, and in October, 1500, was sent to Spain, shackled like the vilest of culprits. The arrival in Cadiz of

COLUMBUS, A PRISONER, produced a great sensation, and a burst of indigna tions arose there which was echoed throughout Spain. Columbus had written to a lady high in favor at Court, telling his wrongs. This letter did had been mistreated. They ordered him to be released, and sent him money to defray the expenses of his journey to Court. He was received with great favor and distinction, and was vindicated suspended, the bold and restless spirits of the dilla was recalled and Orando sent to take his from all the accusations made against him. Bota-Nation impatient of the monotomy of peaceful life, | place.

Columbus remained at Granada some time, and preparations were made for a fourth voyage, when he hoped to discover a passage linking the New World to the Old. In May of 1502 he departed on ally pass through a gate. What a curious sight it the voyage. He touched at the Canaries, Jamaica. The prize winner to-day gives a review of the geometric winner to-day gives a review of the geometric winner to-day gives a review of the To instentine affairs relative to the New World, discovering the supposed strait that was to lead him they were placed in charge of Juan de Fonseca, to the Indian Ocean. This be did not do, but the rowing; some with happy songs and others with the to the Indian Ocean.

shores of the narrow Isibmus of Panama, proved that a great part of his theory was well founded. In November of 1501 he returned to Spain. His health was shattered, his last voyage had exhausted his finances, and his letters to the Sovereigns were disregarded. The intrigues of his enemies seemed to prevail. His only hope was in Isabella; but she was diocerously ill, and in November of 1504 she died. Columbus was thus left without a benefactor, He finally improved in health enough to make the journey to Court, where he sought to obtain restitution to his high offices as Viceroy and Governor of the Indies. But all new branch of navigation was established at Cadiz; to no avail. The disappointment, in connection with his age and infirmities, was too much for him to bear, and he died in May, 1506. Ferdinand sought to make amends for his coldness and indifference by a grand funeral and erecting a monument to his memory. Columbus's dauntless courage, backed by con-viction deeply inwrought, has won him undying the ports of Andalusia, with their Captains, pilots, and crews, should be held in readiness to serve in the present day, he stands at the head of that most useful band of men, the horoic cranks in history.-Jenuie Burns, Canton, Q.



FLORENCE ROGNON. Florence Rognon, New Decatur, Ala., daughter of Jos. Rognon, Co. I, 38th Ind., was born at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1877. She has black hair and eyes, and is fond of books, music, and a fine horse. A Stripes with all her heart.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Thoughts from Many Members on Many Topics. Rules of the Club .- 1. Write briefly. Write only er one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4 Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered-will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

OUR ROLL CALL. IThe letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veter-

an's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.

Williard Baker, Millwood, O.; Lillie Adella Rapp, v.n., Sewell, N. J.; Jay Jep Edwards, S.V., Ramelton, Ind.; C. F. Cameron, v.s., Lulu, Mont.; Joseph S. Rifenburgh, v.s., Ocala, Fia.; Charles Junkens, v.s., Carthage, Ind.; Robert Blankenbukler, v.s., Charles Wakeman, v.s., Odessa, Mo.; Ustes Wakeman, v.s., Lodge City, Kan.; S. J., v.s., and Pearl Steinmetz, v.d., Alden, Kan.; Charles L. Griffen, v.s., Grand Junction, Mich.; Toledie Pearson, v.d., Horse Shoe, Mich. Total, 13,904. PASSING IN REVIEW.

Ora Annie Kost says of the C. C.; "I am very much interested in the grand and good work, and hope it will be even more successful than is ex-pected. God bless the Editor and all who assist in making the pages attractive.' Edith O. Kettring, Limsville, O., and others: Yes; anyone may join the C. C. and Guards who belongs to the families of TRIBUNE subscribers, whether their fathers were veterans or not. Anna Van Wie, Cansjoharie, N. Y .: Send direct to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., for

badge, inclosing \$1. Other communications are also sent to the same address. Amos De Bolt, Woodbine, Iowa, desires the address of D. S. Briggs, Oklahoma. On New-Year's Day a prominent C. C. boy, Fred H. Heib, jr., of Shrewsburg, Pa., was married to Irene R. Schroeder, at York City, Pa. An account of the wedding will appear in next week's TRIB-There have been several inquiries from members

about photographs that have been sent for Picture Gallery. The photographs will all appear in time, but C. C.'s must be content to wait their turn. GREETINGS OF A FRIEND.

C. C. FRIENDS: Many years ago, when the C. C. was in its infancy, my name appeared among the contributors, but since then, as opportunity afforded, I have stood off and read the interesting communications of others without contributing anything myself. My excuse is that others have done so much better than I could, I failed to show up. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only loyal soldier's paper, and while I admire all its pages my favorite lepartment is that of the C. C. I find so much there from the liberty-loving young people that I cannot help but admire it. To each and every member I extend greeting. May the past be pleasantly remembered, the future prosperous and happy. Let us be determined to make the New Year more successful than the last. Let us cultivate friendship, and be more earnest in our efforts to support that patriotic emblem, the Stars and Stripes-monarch and pride of America. Would be pleased to exchange letters and postal autographs with all. I am, loyally yours-W. S. Rynearson, Trenton, Mo.

TWO MORE C. C. BADGE WEARERS. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: We feel proud to say that we have the honor of wearing a lovley C. O. badge, presented to us on Christmas morning by our papa. It was quite a surprise to us; but we are sure nothing could have pleased us more than these little beauties. We think every C. C. member should wear one; we think everything of ours. We will exchange friendship ribbon and postal autographs with all. Wishing you all a happy New Year, your C. C. friends-Katie and Ellen Kerstetter, Augustaville, Pa. Wanted to know whether Edwyn Lerch, of Erie, Pa., received the music I sent him; if it is not sat-

isfactory he will please return. HOW THEY SPENT THE HOLIDAYS. FOR THE C. C.: Commander O. Edith Dickey, of Indiana, spent the holidays with her parents at Greensburg. A Guard meeting was held at the nome of Mary and Mattie Elliott on the afternoon of Dec. 27, and all met at night at the Commander's home, where a good social time was enjoyed by

Sister Mattie Elilott was away from home, much to the regret of ail. Brothers Cory North and Norman Bailey, of Plymouth, arrived the 26th, dropped a note in the office that they were lost, and would the Commander please find them! The brothers were "found," and later on Brothers Livingston, of Logansport, and McFeely, of Rushville, arrived. After having their pictures taken, on the morning of the 28th the Greensburg members escorted the visiting Guards to the train, where they separated, promising to meet again at Logansport in July, and Indianapolis in September.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Since I last contributed to the columns of the dear C. C. there has been a great change, all for the better, too. Just think, almost five columns given to us for our own special benefit. We surely ought to appreciate the kindness of our dear editor, and do all we can to make a success of the amount of space

granted us. Then comes the Picture Gallery; it, also, has been greatly improved. To see each week some of the faces of our band that are portrayed in the columns of the C. C., makes one feel more homelike and better acquainted with its members. The Picture Gallery has been a great success, and I mean to send my photograph some of these fine days. So C. C.'s, one and all, be prepared for a sudden fright. Our kind Editor deserves honor for her " Chats." I think they have been of interest to all, as well as a benefit.

I have been a C C. member pearly two years and a Guard almost a year. I have had the pleasure of meeting one C. C. friend, Neva P. Daniels, o. Mt. Vernon, O. I spent inst Decoration Day with her at her home, and found her to be a bright, entertaining young lady. She is also an enthusiastic Guard worker. I should be pleased to meet and entertain any C. C. and Goord friend at my home.

NEARING PERFECTION. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Terrainly think the C. C. columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE have reached the highest degree of perfection. Frank Kemp, your article was splendid, as were the prize stories in the Christmas number. Iowans, just think, Clarence Bowers accused us of inhospitality, and he seemed to doubt our loyalty. I hope every C. C. in Iowa will resent this attack, and write to Mr. Bowers. Still waters run deep, remember. I want to say that I extend to every C. C. who comes to Towa a hearty welcome.
Julia Inge, if you find that "ideal husband," please let us know. I should like to correspond with someone inter-

ested in Latin and Greek. Wishing you all a Happy New Year, loyally—Daisy S. Deighton, Chaplain, Iowa Guards, Shenandoah, Iowa. THE GATE OF THE YEAR. FRIENDS OF THE C. C. January takes its. name rom Janus. In ancient mythology he was the any time. god that was supposed to open the year and the four seasons. He was the deity thought also to have charge of gates and doors, and was the porter much to cause the King and Queen to see how he | that kept the door of the Roman Heaven. In his left hand he bore a key; in his right a staff, or

scepter. As another year opens we naturally think of that id porter and his fancied duties. We see him take his key and laboriously open a gate before us. His hair is white, his beard is long, his hands are wrinkled. His eye, though, is vigilant, and with his staff he will warn us away, if he considers us intruders. Now, in this present month of January, would be to watch the long column filing through Important events following, up to the close of his Archdeacon of Seville, and finally appointed Patri- discovery of the Pacific Ocean bathing the opposite | heavy sighs. All, however, are going through the

tually do pass through a gate, and a very importan one, as if reared before us, framed of wood or set

We go, whether we will or not. No one can stay the flow of time, stop the rising or the setting o the sun, keep the days from going on, and we go with the We all go through the gate, and whether we go

in velvet or in rags, wise or unlearned, one thing we all take with us—character. We go, honest or dishonest, temperate or intemperate, reverent or prayerless, God-fearing or Godslighting. If thoughtful, we can but ask ourselves also about the life beyond this gate. What kind of year will 1893 be? What will be the record of our accomplishments or faitures, gain or loss? Shall we be the tired pilgrims to fall by the way and never go through another January gate? All this makes us very sober indeed. Prayerful, resolute consecrated, let us go through this present gate. Pro Patria-Sarah A. Smith, Crossville, Ill.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

What a Noble Band is Doing for Progress and Patriotism. Pennsylvania Guards are admonished by Division Commander Loui M. Stockton to send dues for 1893 to P. E. La Munyan, Quartermaster, 2628 Braddock street, Philadelphia, Ps. Guards in arrears for 1892 must forward before March 31, 1893 or they will be dropped. Guards changing their addresses will please notify Maggie McClellan, Adjutant, Morton, Pa. "A happy New Year and progress for the Guards," says Commander Stock-

Commander W. F. Voiz, of Reading, Kan.-John Cooper, Adjutant-announces in General Orders, No. 4, the appointment of Ora B. Dye, Wellsville, as Chaplain, to succeed Kate Warthen, resigned, B. W. Heberling, Hill City, heads the Recruiting Committee, assisted by Carl Walker, of Udail, and Zeila Ong, of Syracuse. Kansas Guards are urged to contribute to the flag fund through a committee consisting of Kate E. Hand, of Everest; Effle M. Harshbarger, Vinland; Nellie J. Gregg, Axtell. Address the Commander for blanks if you would join the Guards; all C. C.'s earnestly requested to

"Cripple Harry" has suspended The National Echo for an indefinite period on account of the inkdisk on his printing-press having given out. He has ordered a new one, and as soon as it reaches him the Echo will appear again. A LOYAL GUARD REMEMBERED.

DEAR C. C. GUARD FRIENDS: I was most agreeably surprised by receiving, a few days before Christmas, a beautiful volume of Whittier's poems bearing a card inscribed: "Compliments of C. C. friends. Nellie Hendrickson; Hattle Oldaker; Rose, Lillian, and Daisy Lee; Frank Buker; Jerry Shrove; W. S. Betzer; Jesse Blackburn; Mrs. Emma Manchester, Mae, and Will; Edwin Randolph; Calla Porter; Mae Stollar; Sadie and Hannah Batty; Jeanne and Nellie Watson, members of the Nebraska Division.

Dear Guard friends, I am at loss for words to fittingly express my thanks for this kind remembrance. A perusal of the pure and elevating sentiments of the Quaker poet will afford me delightful recreation for many a leisure hour, in which the kindness of the donors of this highly appreciated gift will be ever present. While wholly unexpected, a more desirable present could not have been selected. Yours, loyally—E. B. Latham, Past Division Commander, Nebraska.

LETTER FROM MISS BARTON. Adjutant-General A. L. Seaman has received a etter from Miss Clara Barton, Chairman of the Ladies' Citizen's Committee of the late Washington Encampment, acknowledging Guard Reunion badge and program, which is given entire, in order that the C. C. and Guards may all have the privi-lege of reading it. Adjutant Seaman, in forward-ing the letter for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, comments as follows, and all will concur, we are sure, in his remarks:

"I would add that in addition to these remarks of Miss Barton that my remark was similar. I said, you remember, that there was a peculiar foaternity amongst the C. C. and Guards not existing in any other similar organization. We seem to be drawn more closely together. Rev. Lemon made remarks in a similar strain to a group of the boys that there was in our peculiar fraternity, our close and warm friendship, a wide field for the extension of our purposes and objects beyond the scope of other Orders. "McMurray observed the same things, and spoke

somewhat as I did. There must be something in t, when wise heads such as we'uns all see the same spirit of our organization's uniqueness, its peculiar fraternity and splendid objects not noticeable in other similar organizations. Furthermore, we are not confined to sex or age. This is worth note." WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1893,

DEAR GENERAL: Permit me to extend to you and through you to your honored Commander-in-Chief, Kate B. Sherwood, my thanks, as well as my high appreciation for the honor conferred upon me by the kindly remembrance of your Order and the pretty and significant testimonial which accompanies your kind words. I have watched with deep interest the progress of the C. C. Guards, and have been able to see in their organization purposes of improvement be-

ond what is ordinarily sought in kindred associa-Be assured of my deep interest in the welfare and success of the organization which has so kindly remembered me

I am, very cordially, CLARA BARTON. President American National Red Cross.



D. WINTHROP PHELPS. D. Winthrop Phelps, Oxford, N. Y., is the son of John H. Phelps, Co. G, 5th N. Y. Cav., born Oct. 1, 1868. He has been a C. C. member since 1888, and would be glad to exchange letters, photographs, and autographs with C. C. girls. Brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion; weight, 144 pounds.

TO NORTH STAR GUARDS AND C. C. DEAR SISTERS AND BROTHERS: I take this opportunity to inform you that I have not left the Order, as many of you suppose, but merely resigned the Division Commandership, because I am a long way from a settlement, and expect to be all Winter, and could not give our cause the time and attention it demanded. I am still with you, and am doing all I can from here for our hoble Guards. Brother Fred Boyer, of Fontain, will no doubt be your next Commander; he is in every way qualiled for the position; is a hard worker, and deserves due respect and co-operation from you all, Rally around him, sisters and brothers; do not sulk because something don't go just as you want t to: "the majority must rule. Be up and doing; let each one bring a new member in by March the 1st, and our membership will

be doubled. I would suggest that every C. C. join the Guards and thus help us along; also, that every Guard and C. C. take an active part in having a grand Reunion some place on the 22d of February, If we expect to have any representation in the National Reunion next year we must work. We | the Temple.

cost too much time and work to reach our present stage of development. Let each one do something, and I am sure we will be successful in the And, to our brothers and sisters throughout the Nation, I would ask: Can we not do something o help the old veterans in their coming fight in longress? We number almost 14,000 souls, and I believe 13,000 of the 14,000 believe in the rights of the veterans to a just pension from this the richest of Governments.

To repeal the act of June 27, 1890, would be a disgrace to this Nation. Should this be attempted, would not a petition with 15,000 names go a little ways toward helping their cause; besides, there could be lots of other names got.

I wish every C. C. and Guard in this great United States would think this matter over. THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, I am sure, would start the ball rolling. By sending proper blanks to Commanders of Divisions, and by them sent to the different members, each member in a few days could secure enough names, and return direct to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office. In this way a petition could be

presented inside of a month that in regard to the

number of names would have no precedent in the

annals of Congress.-John E. Whilt, Foly, Minn.,

care of Harmon Camp. HELP FOR UNCLE FRANK. C. C. AND GUARD FRIENDS : I have been requested to extend the time for forwarding pledges to a permanent fund for relief of Uncle Frank Payne, of Kentucky, and hope 99 or more of our band will send in their pledges of 10 cents a month to Brother J. W. Cole. Commander of the Kentucky Division, before Feb. 1, 1893. My pledge is ready

This small sum almost any of us could contribute without making more than a trifling sacrifice; but think how much it will help to cheer and make more comfortable the declining days of a veteran soldier and a brother Guard, who sacrificed that priceless boon, health, in the defense of his country, and is now helpless and in need. Surely, we who are sound in body and limb can afford to do this much, when "Cripple Harry" has agreed to give about one-third of all the money he receives for subscription to his paper for some time to come to a fund for relief of Uncle Frank. Brother Cole will give his "cabinet" to every

one that contributes as much as 25 cents to this fund, and very generously agrees to reply to all contributors at his own expense. I will give either a two or three-letter monogram stamp to the first and fiftieth person contributing to this permanent fund. Loyally yours—E. B. Latham, Past Division Commander of Nebraska, York, Neb.

A Study of the International Sundayin stones, and saying by an inscription, "I am a School Lesson Appointed for Jan. 15, 1893.

> Continue Rebuilding the Temple. Hag., One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

> > INTRODUCTION.

599 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar made attack on the Jews-carried off their King, Jeholakim, as a captive, and also 18,000 of the better classes of people. Among them was the prophet Ezekiel. He also took part of the Temple furniture. 2 Ki., 20: 17, 18; 24: 10-16; 2 Ch., 36: 9, 10; Est., 2:5, 6; Isa., 39:6, 7; Jer., 22:24-30; chapter 24; 29: 1, 2; Eze., 1: 2, 3; 17: 12. Eleven years after Nebuchadnezzar's first

attack on Jerusalem, he reappeared; placed Jerusalem under siege for two years; burned the Temple; captured the better sort of inhabitants, including the prophet Jeremiah. 2 Ki., chap., 25, 2 Ch., chapter 36:14-21; Jer., chapters 39-44, and 52; Lam., 1:5. The year 588 B. C. may be regarded as the year

when the captivity began. We know Cyrus began to reign B. C. 536, and that it was in that year he granted permission to Jews to return to Jerusalem. They accepted at once. This was 52 years from the time when Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the Temple. Darius began to rule B. C. 521. The work upon the Temple under Zerubbabel began "in the second year of their coming-in the second month," to wit, B. C. 535.

Only the foundations were laid at the time. Work was suspended from severe local opposition of the Samaritans, indorsed by the Persian Kings, Ahasuerus and Artaxerxes. So things remained till Darius granted permit to continue the work, which was in the year B. C. 520. We see hence the work paused for 14 to 15 years.

Another fact to be noticed is that the Captivity properly began B. C. 588. The interval between 588 and 520 was equal to 68 years. It is plain, from Hag., 2: 3, that there were some at the time Haggai prophecied, 520, who had seen the Temple before Nebuchadnezzar destroyed it. Granting they were 10 years of age at 588 B.C., they would have been but 73 when Haggai spoke. The Jews were a healthy, long-lived race, and hence the statement of the prophet in 2: 3 is not at all improbable. Zerubbabel settled at Jerusalem 536 B. C.

Haggai called for renewed work on the Temple B. C. 520, to wit, 16 years after the arrival of Zerubbabel from Babylon. Jewish history may be divided thus: Adam to Noah: Noah to Abraham, when the history

proper of the Semitic race began; Abraham to Moses; Moses to Solomon's Temple; Solomon's Temple to the Captivity; the Captivity; return Cyrus revoked his order, permitting Jews to

4: 6), enforced the prohibition of Cyrus. Ar. | ments. taxerxes followed. Rev. Canon Rawlinson identifies him with the pseudo-Smerdis. (Ezr., 4:7). Then came Darius. In the second year | presence of Christ. of his reign permit was granted to rebegin the work on the Temple.

Temple foundations he was stopped, and not ers can make it. There should be study to permitted to proceed further than simply the have a church edifice such, as to cost confoundation. It would seem the Prophet Isaiah must have had this very fact in view when he said (44:28), "Saith of Cyrus, He is my shepherd and shall perform all my pleasure: even saying to Jerusalem, Thou shalt be built; and appointed of God for meeting of human beings. to the Temple, Thy foundation shall be laid." We notice St. Paul quotes the 6th verse of and granting them favors. chap. 2. See Hebrews, 12: 26, 27.

The cuneiform inscriptions found at Behistun, Persepolis, and other places, throw light dwelling-place. After all, what gives to the on the books of Ezra and Haggai. These were recorded by early successors of Darius. The utility, is the presence of the glory of the Deity Rev. Canon Rawlinson has written much on in the persons of the Father, Son, and Holy this subject, and notices in special the confirmatory nature of said inscriptions.

In some excavations not far from the Mosque of Omar, which occupies practically the spot formerly the site of Solomon's Temple, and also that of Zerubbahel, in 1877, there was dug up a seal bearing the inscription in Hebrew,

"Haggai, son of Shebaniah." HAGGAI'S INSPIRING EXHORTATION.

1. Data. The paragraph we study is Haggai, 2:1 to 9 inclusive. It would be very profitable, and indeed it is almost necessary, to read Ezr. 4, and on to the end of that book, and then not appear for at least three months. Writers will Haggai, chapter 1.

2. Time. We date B. C. 520. It was in the seventh | mental rosters may be ascertained.] month, to wit, Tisri or Ethanim, corresponding to our September and October. In that month was also celebrated the Feast of Dedication, beginning on the 14th with a Sabbath (Saturday) and ending on Sabbath, the 21st, The prophet was directed to issue his message on the 20th, to wit, on Friday. (2:1.) Haggai received his first direction to prophecy, as to the re-working on the Temple, on the 1st day of the 6th month. (1:1.) But work did not begin till the 24th. (1:15.) It would seem discouragement was having a harmful effect even before a month passed. Then Haggai appeared to re-animate Zerubbabel and his associates.

3. Place. We locate at Jerusalem. The Temple saw built on Mt. Moriah. 4. Haggai.

We know little, indeed, of this prophet. From 1:13, which states Haggai was "the Lord's messenger," an impression gained and was quite generally held up to even the fifth some special, superhuman agent of Jehovah. This was particularly so, and some think entirely so of the Western Church. Haggai sixth to the ninth month of the second year of which was formed by the Jews after return-

Canterbury, believed that there is some truth in the claims: a. By the Septuagint, that Haggai and Zechariah composed Pss. 137, 145-148 inclusive. b. By the Syriac that he was author of Pss. 125, 126. c. By the Vulgate that he wrote Ps. 3.

is called Shesbazzar. Zerubbabel was in the Messianic line, a descendant of David. In the geneological table of St. Matthew his name is spelled Zorobabel. (1:12, 13; also in St. Luke, nia, N. Y.—Of Co. B, 70th N. Y. or Co. F, 4th U. to David's throne, and hence very properly appointed as Governor of Judea. He is called The Prince of Judah." (Ezra, 1:8.) 6. Joshua.

we have Joshua, the son of Josedeck. In the book of Ezra we read, Joshua, the son of Joza-dak. The same persons are meant. (1 Ch., Of Co. E. 82d Ohio; by Jacob M. Millhouse, De 6: 14, 15.) Joshua (Jeshua) was a descendant | Soto, Ill. of Seriah, the High Priest in the reign of Zedekiah. Teriah was taken into cantivity by Nebuchadnezzar, and shin by him at Riblah. 2 Co. B. 15th Pa. Cav.; by Prederica J. Duracy. Price and Surgeon, Co. H. 178th Pa.; by A. Bombay, Connection of Charles Connect 2d Pa. Cav. Ki., 25: 18-21; 1 Ch., 6: 15.)

7. Explanations. 1. Came the Word of the Lord. (V. 1.) We do not know the method of revelation— Jan. 18, 1866; by Franklin S. Cowan, Lane, Kan, whether by vision, dream, voice from Heaven, —Of Mrs. Bigelow, widow; Joseph C. Bigelow, wind by Holy Snirit. (2 Pat. Co. —, 14th U. S.; by George M. Bigelow, Siouz impression on mind by Holy Spirit. (2 Pet.,

1:21.) 2. "First glory." (V. 3.) Reference is made to Solomon's Temple. Money was spent unlimitedly on that. It had also what the Temple of Zerubbabel lacked, the Ark, the Manna, the Urim and Thummim, the Fire from Heaven, the Shekinah. Considered in way of orgament and cost and elegance and grandeur, Solomon's Temple was superior. And yet the declaration is made in verse 9 that the "latter house," the one constructed by Zarubbabel, would "be gusta, Maine, and enclose 4c, for mailing we will greater than the former." How so? Because Christ was to occupy it. In it be was presented when 40 days old. Simeon and Anna saluted him; he partock of the passover; discussed each issue,

The incarnated Christ never visited the Temple of Solomon. This is a fact difficult for Jews to explain. Nothing wonderful ever happened in Zerubbabei's Temple warranting the truthful assertion it outranked the Temple of Selomon unless we allow Jesus was the Messiah and made the Temple of Zerubbabel forever famous by his presence. That very fact, that wonderful destruction, that Divine presence made it possible to reverse the question of the venerable Jews (V. 3) and to ask, "Was not Subject: Zerubbabel Urged by Haggai to Zerubbabel's Temple in the eyes of all so great that Solomon in comparison was as nothing?" Speaking in this line of thought, Rev. Frank Bristol, of Chicago, said: "Thus had the prophecy of the old Temple been fulfilled in the new; the glory of the Son of God was greater than any ceremony performed in the old Temple; there was nothing in the beauty of the gold and silver and the polished brass, and the art of the cherubim and the magnifi-

with the doctors; held many conferences; per-

formed miracles; drove out is desecrators,

cence of all combined in the old Temple which could compare with the glory of Christ as revealed in the new Temple; and thus had the prophecies of the old prophets been fulfilled. But the glory of God had not yet been fully revealed. There were yet needed a Sermon ou the Mount, a Suffering in the Garden, a Crucifixion and a Resurrection to make the prophecy complete."

3. For covenant, referred to in verse 5, see Ex., 29:45, 46, 4. "Shake the heavens," etc. (V. 6.) Henry notes, "His (Christ's) coming shall be introduced by a general shaking. This is applied to t' a setting up of Christ's Kingdom in the world, to make way for which He will judge among the heathen. (Ps., 110: 6.) At the birth of Christ Herod and all Jeru alem are troubled, and He is set for the fall and rising again of many. When his Kingdom was set up, it was with a shock to the Nations: the oracles were silenced, idols were destroyed, and the powers of the Kingdoms were moved and removed. (Heb., 12:27.) The shaking of the Nations is often in order to the settling of the

Church, and the establishing of the things that cannot be shaken." 5. A little while. (V. 6.) That was only 520 B. C. Comparatively, the time was not so far off. And this is specially the case with One to Whom a thousand years are as a day. 6. Desire of Nations. (V. 7.) The Prophet Haggai said: "The Desire of all Nations shall come." We admit scholars are not absolutely

at one in applying this to the Advent of Christ. The following hold to the view we have in the words of Haggai-a promise of the coming of the Messiah: Barrow, Blair, Bishop Chandler, Rev. Samuel Cox, Nottingham, England; Fiddes, Henry, Taylor, Lewis, Archbishop Newcome, Patrick, Bishop Porteus, Scott, Richard Watson. In fact, there is quite universal acceptance of this opinion.

We can say that, practically, all Nations are at one in desiring a Redeemer, and that, if this p phecy refer to the Messiah, it was in every particular realized in Christ's Advent, life, death, and ascension. 7. Peace. (V. 29.) Christ was the Prince of

Peace. And we recall the angelic Christmas song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on from Captivity to the Messiah. We are on the threshold of this last stage when Haggai ap-

1. The work of the ministry is to stimulate build the Temple in the second year of his the Church. Each is a Haggai, the Lord's reign. Cambyses, also called Abasuerus (Ezr., messenger (1:13), with important announce-2. What makes every church edifice grand is not gold, silver, ornament, size, etc., but the

3. Look to church-building. Construct suita ble places for the worship of Almighty God. It is noticed that when Zerubbabel began the Let the church be good as the finances of buildveniences, furnishings, etc., as becoming its purposes, which is the highest possible reach of human capacity, privilege, honor and glory; such as is fitting, considering it is the place hearing their pleas, receiving their worship,

4. Most of all, be sure God accepts of the church building, and makes it his earthly building its beauty, its value, its richness, its

5. Notice the exhortation in verse 4, "Be strong * a and work; for I am with you." See the call for co-operation. . It is not enough God be with us-we must be strong, and work. 6. Rely on God's promises. (V. 5.) He al-

ways does according to His covenants. THE QUESTION SQUAD. Veterans Anxious to Find Their Comrades-Who

Can Aid Thom! [To INQUIRERS: There are now awaiting insertion several hundred inquiries for addresses. As each must take its turn, those received now canplease inclose a two-cent stamp for use in answering inquiries by letter. By watching our Reunion olumns the addresses of Secretaries who have regi-Information or the addresses of the followingnamed persons are greatly desired for various

reasons: ALABAMA.-Of Jack Spear, 4th Ala. (Union), who was in Andersonville at the close of war; of those n Andersonville who remember writer; by J. M. Neal, Butcher, Tex. ARKANSAS -Of A. K. Ealy, Co. M. 3d Ark, Cav., ast heard of in Iowa; of Co. M. 3d Ark. Cav.; by John Jackson, Camden, Mo. Colorado.—Of John Lewis, Co. K, 2d Colo. Cav.,

and Co. C, 52d Ill.; by Maney Spear, Clay Center, INDIANA .- Of Co. L. 125th Ind. (10th Ind. Cav.), who knew George Ray; by A. M. Fairhurst, Emerson, Ind. KANSAS.-Of Lieut. H. B. Hall, Co. G. 9th Kan. Cay: of Dr. Hart, Acting Hospital Steward, 9th Kan, Cav.; of Milton Fairbanks, Co. G, 9th Kan. Cav.; by Joseph Stansbury, Durango, Colo. KENTUCKY .- Of M. E. Burkheart, M. R. Turpin

Joseph Ryan, all Co. K, 12th Ky.; by B. M. Weatherby, Alexander, Tex. MICHIGAN. - Of 1st Co. Mich. S. S. who knew Serg't James A. White; by Lucretia L. Bicknell, Vest Cunningham, Mass. MISCELLANEOUS .- Of Otis S. Allen, supposed to was quite generally held up to even the fifth have enlisted in 7th Iowa; last heard from in Salt century that he was not a human being, but Lake City; by Mrs. E. A. Bunce, Howard, S. D. -Of Hospital Steward at Camp Cook, Mont. during Sioux campaign, 1968; by John Archer, Philadelphia, Pa.—Of Union soldier escaped from rebel prison and harbored by family at Mount was probably one of the 50,000 who accompa- Pleasant, S. C., until arrival of 144th N. Y.; by E. nied Zerubbabel to Jerusalem. Cocceus says R. Gray, Walton, N. Y. -- Of Michael O'Brien, who the name means my feast, and thinks it was left Philadelphia in October, 1961, to enlist in New given to the prophet as a foregleam of the by Henry Ory, Bracketiville, Tex. - Of company escape of the Jews from the Captivity. He was | John Robinson; supposed to have enlisted in New the first prophet to appear to the Jews after | York City; of those who knew him; by Anna their return to Jerusalem from the exile. His Robinson, 921 North High street, St. Louis, Mo .prophecies cover only a short time-from the Of John J. Baker and William T. Knowland: by Urlah Helman, care L. V. Tracy, Milledgeville, III. -- Of William James McDougai; supposed to have the reign of Darius. The Jews say Haggai and Zechariah were members of the Great Synagog, him; by Marion McDougal, West Gore, Wants Co., Nova Scotia .-- Of Abraham Houser; supposed to ing from Babylon. The mission of Haggai was have belonged to 12th Ill. Cav. and in Andersonto stimulate the Jews to continue the work on Of Capt. Weeks, from New York, Captain of supply-train at close of war; of William Hill, a must not take any backward steps now, as it has The Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Pennsylvania teamster; by Alenzo Gage, St. Paul, Neb -- Of company of W. H. Parmenter: enlisted from Hill's Corners, Mich., January, 1865; by Ruth Parmenter, Buchanan, Mich .- Of A. Southern, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., and a Grand Army man; by Lock-Box 23, Oklahoma City, O. T. NAVAL.—Of George Paul, U. S. S. Adolph Hugel, 1862-63, and Mortar 9; of those who knew him; by E. D. Angus, Creston, Cal. -- Of U. S. S. Lafayette He was a son of Sheattiel. In Ezra, 1:8 he sick on latter boat and left on shore near Fort Pillow; by Thomas S. Finley, Shelbyville, Ind. New York. -Of 7th Co., 1st Battalion, N. Y. S. S.: 3:27.) He was in the royal family, an heir S., who remember writer being captured and confined in robel prisons; by Michael Lynch, care of T. S. Finley, Shelbyville, Ind.—Of Allison A. Sutton, Peter McCartel, or others, Co. G. 173d N.Y.; of Co. I, 173d N.Y.; by Jacob Butler, Kalo, Iowa.—Of Co. A, 4th N. Y. H. A., who knew writer in Salisbury prison; of those who remember him in We find different spellings. In Haggai (2:2) prison; by Wm. C. Marring, Box 264, Lincoln, Neb. Onto,-Of James H. Dennis, Capt. Ace Burnip's company, 7th Ohio Battery, last heard of at Omaha,

PENNSYLVANIA .- Of Capt, Geo, W. Hildebrandt, cordia, Kan .- Of Charles Courad, 2d Pa. Cav., wounded in leg and discharged in New York : by F. Tillman, Randoiph, Mass. REGULAR.—Of Co. I, 6th U. S., April 10, 1885, to

TENNESST -- Of Col. W. Shaffner, Capt. Heinbolt, James Simffner, all 17th Tenn. (colored); by Wm. Thomas, St. David, Ill.

Ladles Lace Pins Free.

We have some new style Gold plate Bangle Pins coming in cary notque patterns, comprising the Souvenir Speak, Key, and various new styles. We want everyone to get our new Catalog and Premium List of 500 new settless in Jewelry and Household goods, so if you address Morse & Co., Box 146, Ausend one of these real gold-plated pins free posts paid, and also include a specimen copy of Comport, the only magazine that has ever attained a circus lation of over Eleven Hundred Thousand copies